Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 6. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861. NO. 45.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at
McCORMICK'S STORE,
IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C. to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C., &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—"*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"

[Oct. 31.'61-tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

DANIEL McCANN begs leave to inform the citizens of Altoona and adjacent country, that he has opened a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

On the corner of *Branch and Julia Streets, East Altoona*, where he has now and will always keep on hand an excellent stock of

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Salt, Spices, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Chop Stuff, Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Fish, Cheese, Candles, Oil,

Soap, Pails, Brushes, Brooms, Clothes-Pins, and everything else usually kept in such stores—all of which will be sold *at the very lowest figures.*

Feeling sure that my Goods will recommend themselves, on trial, I invite my old acquaintances, and the public in general, to give me a call.

☞ Remember the place, corner of BRANCH & JULIA STREETS, East Altoona.

Altoona, Dec. 5, 1861-2t

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.
D. W. A. BELFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,

that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.

☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give

AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT

as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.

I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.

Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861-tf.

NEW FALL GOODS.
THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ This stock is principally T. W. EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

Nos. 818 and 82 Chesnut St.,
BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17-2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of

Dress Goods, &c.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

CONFECTIONERY
AND OYSTER SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf OTTO ROSSI.

Timber and Farm Wanted.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS in this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

FENCING SCHOOL!

GENTLEMEN who wish to learn the beautiful art of fencing with the right sword, have now a very good chance to do so, by applying to J. G. VALLADE, Artist, Corner of Carolines and Virginia Sts.

☞ Lessons will be given either in the morning or in the evening, from the new French method of the celebrated Jean Louis, on moderate terms.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance),..... $1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (8 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two " (16 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (24 ")	1 50	2 20	2 50

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column	14 00	25 00	40 00
Administrators and Executors Notices			1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change,			10 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines with paper, per year			5 00

Communications of a political character or individual interest will be charged according to the above rates.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANKS, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. ENSMINGER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMBOWER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1861, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives	9,36 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M.
" " West "	8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast " East "	3,35 A. M.	"	3,40 A. M.
" " West "	8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail " East "	7,30 A. M.,	"	7,45 A. M.
" " West "	2,25 P. M.,	"	2,45 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train and Fast Line West, and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Johnstown Accommodation Trains East and West, Express West, and Mail train East and West.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	11 00	A. M.
Western Way	8 00	"
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A. M. & 11 00	A. M.
Western Through	7 00	P. M.
Eastern Through	7 00	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	8.15 A. M. & 11 15	A. M.
Western Through	3 10	A. M.
Eastern Through	8 20	"
Western Way	11 22	A. M.
Eastern Way	1 55	P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 251, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodcock.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—Geo. B. Cramer, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John Lowther, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick.
Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hosser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
Inspectors—East Ward—D. M. Greene, John Hooper.
" West Ward—J. K. Bellman, Robt. Pitcairn.
" North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Conito.

Select Poetry.

THE AGED FARMER'S ELEGY.

BY WILL H. MORRISON.

On a green grassy knoll, by the banks of a brook
That so long and so often had watered his flock,
The old farmer rests in his long last sleep,
While the waters a low lasting lullaby keep;
He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain,
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

The blue-bird sings sweet on the gay maple bough,
Its warbling oft cheered him while holding the plough;
And the robins above him hop light on the mold,
For he fed them with crumbs when the season was cold,

Yon tree that with fragrance is filling the air,
So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair,
By his own hand was planted, and well did he say
It would live when its planter had mouldered away.

There's the well that he dug, with its water so cold,
And its wet, dripping bucket, so mossy and old,
No more from its depths by the patriarch drawn,
For the pitcher is broken—the old man is gone!

And the seat where he sat by his own cottage door,
In the still summer eve, when his labors were o'er,
With his eye on the moon, and his pipe in his hand,
Dispensing his truths like a sage of the land.

'Twas a gloom-giving day when the old farmer died;
The stout-hearted mourned, the affectionate cried;
And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend;
For they all lost a Brother, a Man and a Friend.

For upright and honest the old farmer was;
His God he revered, he respected the laws;
Though fameless he lived, he has gone where his worth
Will outshine, like pure gold, all the dross of this earth.
He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain,
No sound shall awake him to labor again.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

ON GUARD.

BY A ZOUAVE.

At midnight on my lonely beat,
When shadows wrap the wood and lea,
A visions seems my view to greet,
Of one at home that prays for me.

No roses blow upon her cheek,
Her form is not a lover's dream,
But on her face so fair and meek,
A host of holier beauties gleam.

For softly shines her silver hair,
A patient smile is on her face,
And the mild, lustrous light of prayer,
Around her sheds a moonlike grace.

She prays for one that's far away,
The soldier in his holy fight,
And begs that Heaven in mercy may
Protect her boy and bless the Right.

And although leagues lie far between,
This silent incense of her heart
Steals o'er my soul with breath serene,
And we no longer are apart.

So guarding thus my lonely beat,
By shadowy wood and haunted lea,
That vision seems my eye to meet,
Of her at home who prays for me.

CAMP CAMERON, PA., 1861.

Select Miscellany.

WALTER LE CLARE;
OR, THE VICTIM OF SECESSION.

That scene—they were two so young and fair—ah, well might angels weep!—the tempter and the tempted. See with all a woman's earnestness she is striving to gain her purpose—he wavers—two mighty elements struggle in opposition within his manly bosom; love for her who is about to prove a second Eve, and devotion to his country. O, how can he speak those words of refusal; how disappoint the ambition of her whom he loved better than life? But he will speak—she is gazing with her own bright beautiful eyes into the very depths of his soul-speaking orbs, as though she would read his answer there ere it fell from his lips; they parted; no sound issued; he was almost spell-bound. Never had she appeared so really handsome, Walter thought as she stood before him in her bewitching beauty; his soul sickened at the thought of what one so queenly would have him do. A moment, and his answer. Slowly it came, and low, yet so distinct that it might have been heard at the farthest corner of that splendid drawing-room.

"Mary, I am true to the Union, and my country."

"Then, Walter Le Clare, you never loved me, or else—"

"Mary," he began.

"You are a contemptible coward!" rang on his tortured ear. He sprang to his feet. 'Twas a fearful sight to see that brave loving man so strongly moved; he stood erect, with his arms tightly folded across his chest; the hot blood madly leaping like freshly started lava through his swelling veins, dyed his whole face a burning red; but the passion lasted not long, for his blood receding, left his forehead calm and white as snowy marble; the fire-light of indignation went out from the beautiful eyes, and in place of its lurid glow, came back the old love flame that used to sparkle there, together with a mingled expression of reproach and forgiveness—a single glance—when, bowing low, he turned and was gone.

* * * * * * *

And now for an introduction to the person, at whose conversation, contrary to the rules of good breeding, we have been uninvited listeners; rather late perhaps—well, "better late than never."

Mary Langley, at the period of her introduction to you, dear reader, had just entered upon her nineteenth year. She was a tall dark beauty of Georgian birth, with hair black as a raven's wing, and of that peculiar glossiness seen only in the wavy ringlets of Spanish senoritas; her eyes, large, dark and brilliant, seemed to burn you with their very intensity of expression. Her form, delicately rounded and most exquisitely developed, would have been the delight of a modiste; united with these personal charms, was a mind well stored with all the current literature of the day, besides many of the works of the old masters, and a taste refined and cultivated. She had been left an orphan at the age of seventeen, and having chosen Mr. Walter Le Clare, senior, guardian of her property, came to reside with him about a year previous to the return of Walter who was summoned from an unfurnished tour on the continent to the bed side of his aged father. To describe our hero, but few words are necessary; he was what is now seldom found—a true Southern gentleman, handsome, cultivated, polished, talented and possessed of those qualities which contribute to form nature's noblemen. Arriving at home, he found his father just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and anxious to have him remain, a task which Walter found by no means difficult, since it was now brightened and beautified by the presence of Mary Langley. Thus brought into association, need we tell the result? It was no matter of surprise to old Mr. Le Clare, when descending into the breakfast room one fine May morning, he found them hand in hand waiting his appearance. The opening of the present rebellion saw them happy, and only waiting the completion of some alterations and additions to the Le Clair mansion, before joining hands where hearts were already united. The clamor of secession had no advocate, no listener; on the contrary he wrote, spoke and labored against it in vain. Because of his superior military knowledge—he having graduated with the highest honors from West Point, and spent some time in observing the defenses and fortifications of several places celebrated in the Crimean war—the rebel leaders were anxious to have him take command of a regiment, but finding that he spurned with indignation the commission offered him, they, knowing the influence exerted by a woman over a man who truly loves her, determined to bestir themselves in another direction. In pursuance of this resolve, parties and balls were given and attended by their wives and daughters. Here Mary Langley, the acknowledged belle of Montgomery, and a courted beauty, heard and imbibed the sentiments of the Alabamian sisters, as was intended, together with the same idea held by many at that time, and not yet given up, viz: establishing a monarchical government; and determined to imitate the example set by many of her friends, in persuading her lovers and other male friends, to join the Confederate army, that they might wreathe their fair brows with fresh laurels of conquest and victory, in the courts of royalty, or the halls of nobility.—Hence the scene at the opening of this story.

Chagrined at her failure, the traitress hastily dispatched a note to the "Congress," then in session, the result of which will soon be apparent.

When Walter left the drawing-room he went to the stable, and as was his custom when irritated, mounted his favorite horse a gallant little bay, and galloped over to the neighboring plantation on which lived Charles Gratner, his bosom friend. Having remained over to dinner, he was riding slowly homewards, when he was met by James, his negro valet-de-chambre in great agitation and quite out of breath. Coming up to him he was surprised to see tears in his eyes, and marks of distress on his countenance; dismounting he seated himself on a small flat rock near by, and bade James take a seat beside him. The latter obeyed and essayed to relate the cause of his disturbance in the following manner:

"O, marster Walter! You never saw sich doin's in your life—nobody ever did. I have bin huntin' and huntin' you ever so long. Jeff Davis done gone and sent them, 'federate devils to 'fiscate the property, and take all on us niggers to work in the 'trenchments and dig the forty-cations. O lord! mars, Walter, do save us! I hearn as how you could." Here he began to wring his hands.

With a hurried "follow me!" Le Clare leaped in his saddle and was out of sight; putting spurs to his horse he was soon at home. The most dire confusion prevailed—servants were running hither and thither, shrieking and uttering the most vehement lamentations. Entering the parlor, he found two officers, who had come direct from head-quarters bearing a commission, and in case of his refusal, a notice of confiscation of his own and father's estates without reserve.

"Rather beggary and honor"—he was about to say, when the door opened, and Mary Langley entered, her countenance wrought up to an apparent expression of the most intense agony, supporting his father, whose trembling frame could ill brook the evils of poverty.

Stretching his arms toward Walter, the old man cried, "Save me my son!" and would have fallen at his feet, had he not caught him in his arms. "Say no more, my dearest father—I will!"

He paused—the great drops of sweat stood upon his forehead; (what a trial!) but his aged father must not be thrown up to the cold charity of the world by any deed of his—no, no! He fell! avert his doom, kind heaven! and became a *traitor.*

On—on—through the rebel camp, past sentinel and guard we go, stopping at that large white tent. 'Tis the Colonel's; he is within, writing. Peeping over his shoulder, we observe the letter is to Mary. Skipping, we will read:

"There was some fighting yesterday; the victory is the Federal troops'. To-morrow the din of battle may be renewed. Then Walter Le Clare will go forth a dishonored man, to raise his hand against the flag which has protected him on land and sea; in savage wilds and foreign courts." Passing on to the postscript:—"P. S. A currier brings the news of my father's death. Should I survive the battle, farewell, Mary! God bless thee; for then I go to join the Union army—not that I love thee less but my country more. WALTER."

'Tis the evening after the battle of Bull Run. The ground is strewn with the dead and dying. A little to the right of yonder heap of ghastly corpses, lies the body of a handsome young officer, clad in the uniform of the Confederate army; one hand is on his heart, the other grasps a small Federal flag which he got his death-wound in wrestling from a brave son of the 69th, and which, in his dying hour he had laid under his head, and prayed for with his last breath.—Reader he was Walter Le Clare.

HUMORS OF THE WAR.

The star spangled correspondent of the New York *Mercury*, Orpheus C. Kerr, has been engaged in a thrilling skirmish in which he came off majestically victorious, His beautiful eulogy of his fallen adversary will touch all hearts:

FROM WASHINTON.

Editor T. T.: The star-spangled banner, my boy, in triumph shall wave o'er the land of the flea and Jeff. Davis' grave. The march of the grand army has commenced, emid the roar of excited cannon and the shrieks of every roasting pig and traitorous chicken within reach of our confiscating pickets. We have taken the upper Potomac, my boy by a *cup de main;* and I saw six Brigadiers take the Oath yesterday by a *hic-cup de brandy.* My head swells with patriotic pride when I casully remark that the Mackerel Brigade occupy the post of honor to the left of Bull Run, which they also left on the day we celebrated. The banner which was presented to us by the women of America, and which took the orator of the day six hours and forty minutes to describe to us, we are using in the shape of blazing neckties; and when the hard-up sun of Virginia shines upon the glorious red bands around the sagacious necks of our veterans, they all look as though they had just cut their throats. The effect is gory, my boy—extremely gory and respectable.

At the special request of Secretary Seward, who wrote six letters about it to the Governors of all the States I have been appointed a picket of the army of the upper Potomac. In your natural ignorace, my boy, you may not know why a man is called a picket. He is called a picket, my boy, because if anybody drops a pocket-book or watch anywhere, his natural gifts would cause him to pick-it up. If he saw a pocket, he would not pick-it—oh, no! But pick-it—picket.

The picket, my boy, has been an institution ever since wars began, and his perils are spoken of by some of the high old poets in these beautiful lines:

"The chap thy tactics doom to bleed to-day—
Had he thy reason, would he poker play?
Pleased to the last, he does a deal of good,
And licks the man just sent to shed his blood!"

I am weeping, my boy.

While on my lonely beat about an hour ago, a light tread attracted my attention, and on looking up I beheld one of secesh's pickets standing before me.

"Soldier," says he, "you remind me of my grandmother who expired—before I was born; but this unnatural war has made us enemies, and I must shoot you. Give me a chaw terbacker."

He was a young man, my boy, in the prime of life, and descended from the First Families of Virginia. That is to say, his mother was a virgin. At least, that's what I understand by the First Families of Virginia.

I looked at him, and says I:

"Let's compromise, my brother."

"Never," says he. "The South is fighting for her liberty, her firesides; and the pursuit of happiness, and I desire most respectfully to welcome you with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."

"Stand off ten paces," says I "and let's see whose name shall come before the coroner first."

He took his place, and we fired simultaneously. I heard a ball go whistling by a barn about a quarter of a mile on my right; and when the smoke cleared away, I saw the secesh picket approaching me with an awful expression of woe on his otherwise dirty countenance.

"Soldier," says he, "was there anything in my head before you fired."

"Nothin," says I, "save a few harmless insects."

"I speak not of them," says he. "Was there anything *inside* of my head?

"Nothing!" says I.

"Well," says he, "just listen now."

He shook his head mournfully, and I heard something rattle in it.

"What's that?" I exclaimed.

"That," says he, "is your bullet, which has penetrated my skull, and is rolling about in my brain. I die happy, and with an empty stomach; but there is one thing I should like to see before I perish for my country. Have you a quarter about you?"

Too much affected to speak, I drew the coin from my pocket and handed it to him.

The dying man clutched it convulsively and stared at it feverishly.

"This," said he, "is the first quarter I've seen since the fall of Sumter; and, had I wounded you, I should have been totally unable to give you any quarter.—Ah! how beautiful it is! how bright, how exquisite, and good for four drinks! But I have not time to say all I feel."

The expiring soldier then laid down his gun, hung his cap and overcoat on a branch of a tree, and blew his nose.

He then died.

And there I stood, my boy, on that lonely beat, looking down upon that fallen type of manhood, and thinking how singular it was he had forgotten to give me back my quarter. The sight and the thought so affected me, that I was obliged to turn my back on the corpse and walk a little way from it. When I returned to the spot the body was gone! Had it gone to Heaven? Perhaps so, my boy—perhaps so; but I haven't seen my quarter since.

Your own picket,
ORPHEUS C. KERR.

"Ridin' on a Railroad Keer."

A most voracious cronicler relates, in the following fashion, the experience of a young lady from the rural districts, who visited the city, accompanied by her peculiar swain, and took an appreciative view of the elephant:

Getting into one of the city cars for a ride, the maiden took a seat, while the lover planted himself on the platform.—The graceful vehicle had sped but a few short blocks, when the benificent young conductor insinuated himself into the popular chariot for the purpose of collecting expenses. Approaching the rustic maiden, he said affably:

"Your fare Miss."

The rosebud allowed a delicate pink to manifest itself on her cheeeks, and looked down in soft confusion. The justly popular conductor was rather astonished at this, and ventured to remark once more:

"Your fare, Miss."

This time the pink deepened to carnation, and the lady fidgeted her parasol with pretty coquettishness. The conductor really didn't know what to make of this sort of thing and began to look a little foolish; as a small boy at the other end of the car began to show signs of a disposition to leave without paying for his ride, the official managed to say once more:

"Hem! Miss your fare!"

In a moment those lovely violet eyes were looking up into his face through an aurora of blushes, and the rosy lips exclaimed.

"Well, they dew say I'm good looking at hum; but I don't see why you want to say it out so loud!"

It was not a peal of thunder that shook the car just then. Oh, no. It was something that commenced in a general titter, and culminated in such a shattering guffaw as stentorian lungs are capable of.—In the midst of the cachinery tempest, the "lovyer" came to the rescue of his Doxiana, and, when the "pint of the hull thing" was explained to him, his mouth expanded to proportions that might have made Barnum's hippopotamus die of jealousy on the spot. The pair descended from the car amid a salvo of mirth, and were last seen purchasing artificial sweetmeats at a candy shop.

"Facts are stubborn things," said a lawyer to a female witness. "Yes sir and so are women," she replied; "and if you get anything out of me just let me know it." "You'll be committed for contempt," said the lawyer.—"Very well," said she, I shall suffer justly, for I feel the utmost contempt for every lawyer present."

☞ A queer genius being asked why he did not attend the funeral of his wife, replied, "That he could not leave his shop, and it was better to attend to business than to pleasure."

☞ In this world of disguise, we sometimes walk among angels, and know them not till some chance word or sign throws open the whole spiritual free masonry of our souls.

The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

☞ Last week we gave our readers the President's Message and this week we present them with the most important part of the Report of the Secretary of War. We give both these documents without comment, preferring that all who read them should draw their own conclusions unembarassed by any remarks of ours. The papers containing these articles should be preserved for future reference.

RETURNED.—H. Fettinger has just returned from the East with a large stock of toys and notions for old people, young people, and children, for Christmas and New Year presents. His stock consists of books, animals, wagons, locomotives, whistles, fiddles, drums, tops, candies and a host of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will sell at reasonable prices. He has also a beautiful assortment of the more valuable presents, suitable for passing between brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, lovers, &c.—Call early and have a choice.

POSITION OF THE REBELS.—Professor La Mountain, the aeronaut of the army of the Potomac, made an ascension on Wednesday afternoon, from Cloud's Mills landing, four miles from Washington, in the camp of the Second Rhode Island Regiment. He reports the rebel force at Fairfax Court House as very light. Between Fairfax Court House and Vienna there is an increase of strength, one regiment of cavalry having been stationed there since his last reconnoissance. All along the line, very considerable additions have been made to the scouts, cavalry, and infantry.

☞ We must ask our readers once more to excuse the late issuing of our paper. We have again been crowded with job work which could not be delayed.—With the new year we mean to turn a new leaf, and will thereafter be able to keep our paper up to time. Our present facilities for printing are too slow, and we may here hint that the show so long expected, and doubtless given up by many, will be on hand in the course of a couple of weeks, and by means of it we will be enabled to keep pace with the times in Altoona, which as every body knows, are pretty fast. The show may not be one of "Hoe's last fast," but it will be something almost as "fast." We expect to make an improvement in the typographical appearance of our paper on the first week of the new year, by dressing it up in a new suit of type.

WINTER CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.—We have at last the welcome tidings that Gen. Buell's army, (which, on the direct Louisville and Nashville line, is not less than sixty thousand strong,) is moving forward to Green river. On Tuesday Generals Rosseau, Negley and Johnston's brigades crossed to the southern bank of Green river, near Munfordsville. The remarkable quietude of this army for so long a period, renders its movement more significant. That a general advance is in progress, is further indicated by the marching from Louisville, on Monday, of the 2nd, 31st, 24th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 21st and 23rd Ohio regiments. Gen. M'Clellan's plan, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, it is very well understood to be that a simultaneous advance shall take place—on the Mississippi, against Columbus, Ky.; in Central Kentucky, upon Bowling Green; from Romney, upon Winchester; from the Potomac, into Eastern Virginia; from Fortress Monroe, upon Yorktown or Norfolk; and that Butler's, Burnside's and Sherman's coast expiditions shall make demonstrations at the same time. If this be the case, movements at all important points may be expected when one takes place; and the forward movement in Kentucky is the signal of a general advance.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

U. S. ARMY, *near Falls Village, Va.*,
December 8th, 1861.

MESSRS. MCCRUM & DEEN:—*Gentlemen*—In my previous letters to you I informed you of my ignorance as to the probability or time of our leaving this place of encampment. That ignorance still exists, and I am not able even to surmise anything in regard to it, other than that it seems to me impossible for us to remain here much longer under the present arrangement. These "muslin houses" are illy able to protect us from the "rude blasts of winter," and, as Uncle Sam studies to promote the comfort as well as the happiness of the soldiers, the natural inference would be that our time is short in this locality. No doubt we are only awaiting the maturity of Gen. McClellan's plans, in order to further our advance into this State, the most deluded of all the States in the would-be Southern Confederacy. It is indeed with sorrow that I reflect upon the course pursued by this State—of the treasonable part she has played in the great drama of Nations. One of the original "Thirteen" States which formed the greatest, the most liberal, free and enlightened government in the world, she has not only stooped, but actually fallen from her eminence, and raised her now shrivelled arm against that government, and in advocacy and defence of what she sees proper to call a Confederate Union! And what has she gained thus far in behalf of her cause? What has been the result of her treason towards the Federal government? Why, she has brought up hordes of fanatics, like herself, from the more Southern sister States, who have overrun her soil, destroyed her crops, impoverished her peace-loving citizens, and completely laid waste her entire territory. From the justly styled "Mother of Statesmen and Warriors," Virginia now most truly stands before the world as the producer and harbinger of TRAITORS and TREASON! Alas! how are the mighty fallen!

But, gentlemen, information from our camp, at this time is of little or no importance. It embraces the usual routine, such as company-drill, immediately after breakfast, battallion or regimental drill from 10 o'clock till noon, and battallion or brigade drill from 2 o'clock until evening, concluding with dress parade. A few weeks ago the whole regiment adopted the rifle mode of drilling, and now we daily practice skirmish drill in the morning—and regimental, and sometimes brigade drill in the afternoon. In the brigade drill three and sometimes four regiments are engaged. The regiment is doing admirably, considering that it is but recently they have adopted it. As an evidence of their alacrity at learning, I frequently see members of other companies teaching some of our boys, and you know ours is a skirmishing company. It is reported that so soon as we all become proficient in the rifle drill, the ten companies of the line are to receive minnie muskets, and Compa-L and M, being on the right and on the left of the regiment, are to receive the regular rifle. (We are at present using the minnie musket,) Rumor has it that the French Government has made Gen. McClellan a present of ten thousand Zouave uniforms, and he in turn presented them to the ten best regiments in his army. Capt. Crozier told me this evening that our regiment was to receive the Zouave uniform, consisting of pants, jackets, cap, three pair of leggings and a pair of shoes. We are also to receive rifles, and be transformed into a skirmishing regiment. These I believe are facts.

Last week our company received an accession of nine recruits, one or two of whom are fine looking fellows. On Thursday night last, or rather Friday morning about 1 o'clock, the order came to prepare one day's rations for the men, and accordingly the remainder of the morning was occupied in that manner. About 3 o'clock the reveille was beat, and the whole regiment was awakened to prepare for a day's march—each man to have his canteen filled with water, and one day's rations in his haversack. Various were the conjectures as to our destination. Some said we were going to Fairfax to attack the rebels; others to Vienna, and some even said we were going to attack Manassas with our regiment and the 4th Michigan—we two going together. Well, just as day was dawning, the two regiments marched forth in the direction of Fairfax, preceded by our spy. About four miles on our march we crossed the railroad, and found it completely torn up, the cross-ties all burned, and the rails heated so as to bend them completely double. This was done by resting the ends of the rails on blocks and piles of stone, and building large fires in the centre, thereby heating the rails to such an extent that they gave way with their own weight. The idea, I think, is original, and beyond the forethought of our Yankees. Along the road we saw evidences of the rebel pickets, and about five or six miles from our camp we saw the remains of their encampment. They consisted of rude huts thrown together by rails and small timbers, and covered with brush-wood. We passed two or three places of this kind, creating the impression that large numbers of rebels had previously been encamped in the neighborhood. We marched along the Fairfax road to within a mile and a half of the town, when we halted, with the determination of capturing a regiment of rebel cavalry who were in the habit of reconnoitering along that road. We waited and observed the utmost caution for about three hours, but no cavalry came—and woe betide them if they had, for we would most assuredly have killed a number of them and taken the rest prisoners into camp. But we had to march back again without our expected game, and sorrowfully we did it, too. Being the second time our company was engaged in such an expedition, and the indications still greater for the success of the enterprise than on the former occasion, we all (especially your humble correspondent,) entertained strong anticipations of seeing and having a bout with the enemy. But alas! we were disappointed, and I really believe we will be sent home yet without seeing a rebel soldier. One of our men told me we were within half a mile of the rebel camp, but I am inclined to doubt it. However, we marched back, arriving at camp shortly after dark, as tired a set of men as ever you saw.

For the information of those who have friends in our regiment, I would say that anything sent to them, by express or otherwise, need only be directed in the usual way, viz: "(Name of the Company,) Col. Black's regiment P. V., Washington City, D. C." It would be advisable, however, to pre-pay postage or freight, as our men have nearly all sent their money home—having no use for it here in the army.

Yours Respectfully, BLAIN.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1861.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of this Department:

* * * * *

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the Army, both volunteers and regulars:

STATES.	VOLUNTEERS		
	3 months.	For the war.	Aggregate.
California	.....	4,688	4,688
Connecticut	2,226	12,490	14,636
Delaware	775	2,000	2,775
Illinois	4,941	80,000	84,941
Indiana	4,686	57,332	62,018
Iowa	968	19,800	20,768
Kentucky	.....	15,000	15,000
Maine	758	14,259	15,017
Maryland	.....	7,000	7,000
Massachusetts	3,435	26,760	30,195
Michigan	781	28,550	29,331
Minnesota	.....	4,160	4,160
Missouri	9,356	22,130	31,486
New Hampshire	779	9,600	10,379
New Jersey	3,068	9,342	12,410
New York	10,188	100,200	110,388
Ohio	16,236	81,105	97,441
Pennsylvania	19,199	94,760	113,959
Rhode Island	1,285	5,898	7,183
Vermont	780	8,000	8,780
Virginia	779	12,000	12,779
Wisconsin	792	14,153	14,945
Kansas	.....	5,000	5,000
Colorado	.....	1,000	1,000
Nebraska	.....	2,500	2,500
Nevada	.....	1,000	1,000
New Mexico	.....	1,000	1,000
District of Columbia	2 823	1,000	3,823
	77,875	640,637	718,512
Estimated strength of the Regular Army, including the new enlistments under Act of Congress of July 29, 1861	.....	20,334	
Total	.....	660,971	

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
Infantry	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery	20,380	4,308	24,688
Rifles and Sharp-Shooters	8,395	.....	8,395
Engineers	.....	107	107
Totals	640,637	20,334	660,971

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this Department.

* * * * *

An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped, and made available since the called session of Congress, and which was not computed for in the estimate. While an increase of cavalry was undoubtedly nebessary, it has reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal Governors of the different States, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this Department.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of the volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of $500,000,000 for its support. A call for troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the national heart, that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had the Department not felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the Representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for Congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000, I propose, with the consent of Congress to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this mensure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionably diminish the expenses of the army.

It is said of Napoleon by Jomini that, in the campaign of 1915, that great general on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 414,000. The like proportion, adds Jomini, "had he thought to inaugurate a vast system of defence, would have raised it to 700,000 men by the first of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack on Fort Sumpter, the entire military force at the disposal of this Government was 16,000 regulars, principally employed in the West to hold in check marauding Indians. In April 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war: and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of discharged three-months volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the Government since April last exceeds 700,000 men.

We have here an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a great r force than that which, gathered by Napoleon with the aid of all these applinncee, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation.—Here every man has an interest in the Government, and rushes to its defence when dangers beset it.

By reference to the records of the Revolution it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a population of 356,000, had at one time 56,000 troops in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire people—a force greater exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the Southern States during that war. Should the present loyal States furnish troops in like proportion, which would undoubtedly be the case should any emergency demand it, the Government could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

* * * * *

As stated in my last report, at the commencement of this rebellion the Government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war, through the bad faith of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The armory at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the Government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon private establishments, for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity of that armory, the greatest product of which, prior to these troubles, had never exceeded 800 muskets per month. In charge of an energetic and able ordnance officer, the force being doubled, and operations vigorously prosecuted day and night, there were made at this establishment, during the past month of October, a total of 6,900 muskets; and it is confidently expected that 10,000 will be manufactured during the present month.—On a recent visit, with a view to enlarge the capacity of the armory, I directed the purchase of a large quantity of machinery already finished, which, when put in operation, will enable this establishment to produce, during the next year, 200,000 stand of the justly celebrated Springfield rifles. I respectfully suggest the recomendation of a liberal appropriation by Congress for the purpose of yet further increasing the capacity of this armory, believing that it can be made sufficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the Government may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a healthful country, in the midst of an industrious and ingenious people, where competent workmen can always be obtained without difficulty, and sufficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessible to every part of the country by water and railway communication.

After having made contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, it was deemed necessary by the President, to insure a speedy and ample supply, to send a special agent to Europe with funds to the amount of two millions of dollars to purchase more. I am gratified to state that he has made arrangements for a large number of arms, part of which have already been delivered. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers until all shall have been received.

Combinations among manufacturers, importers and agents for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue increase in prices. To prevent advantage being thus taken of the necessities of the Government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into this country.

The demand for arms has called into existence numerous establishments for their manufacture throughout the loyal porteon of the country, and it has been the policy of this Department to encourage the development of the capital, enterprise, and skill of our people in this direction. The Government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arsenals, with a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for artillery and cavalry.—Otherwise, it may, at a most critical moment, find itself deficient in guns while having an abundance of men.

I recommend that application be made to Congress for authority to establish a national foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery at such a point as may afford the greatest facilities for the purpose. While a sufficient number of cannons, perhaps, could be procured from private manufacturies, the possession of a national establishment would be useful to the country, and prevent imposition in prices by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the real value of this character.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that legislation was necessary for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis of the militia of the country. Some general plan should be provided by Congress in aid of the States, by which our militia can be organized, armed, and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands, it may be converted into a vast army, confident its discipline, and unconquerable in its patriotism. In the absence of any general system of organization, upwards of 700,000 men have already been brought into the field; and, in view of the alacrity and euthusiasm that have been displayed, I do not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able not only to protect itself, but contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive opperations against any power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs. A committee should be appointed by Congress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and report a plan for the general organization of the militia of the United States.

It is of great importance that imediate attention should be given to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes, and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defence. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honor and to repel insults; and we should show to the world, that while engaged in quelling disturbances at home we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad.

* * * * *

I recommend that the system of promotion which prevails in the regular service be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States; restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field. At present, each Governor selects and appoints the officers for the troops furnished by his State, and complaint is not unfrequently made, that when vacancies occur in the field, men of inferior qualifications are placed in command over those in the ranks who are their superiors in military experience and capacity. The advancement of merit should be the leading principal in all promotions, and the volunteer soldier should be given to understand that preferment will be the sure reward of intelligence, fidelity, and distinguished service.

The course above recommended has been pursued by this Department, and it is my intention, so far as is in my power, to continue a system which cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the entire service.

By existing laws and regulations, an officer of the regular army ranks an officer of volunteers of the same grade, notwithstanding the commission of the latter may be of antecedent date. In my judgment, this practice has a tendency to repress the ardor and to limit the opportunity for distinction of volunteer officers, and a change should be made by which seniority of commission should confer the right of command.

I submit for reflection the question, whether the distinction between regulars and volunteers which now exists, should be permitted to continue? The efficiency of the army it appears to me, might be greatly increased by a consolidation of the two during the continuance of the war, which combining both forces, would constitute them one grand army of the Union.

Recruiting for the regular army has not been attended with that success which was anticipated, although a large number of men have entered this branch of the service. While it is admitted that soldiers in the regular army, under the control of officers of military education and experience, are generally better cared for than those in the volunteer service, it is certain that the popular preference is largely given to the latter. Young men evidently prefer to enter a corps officered by their friends and acquaintances, and, besides the bounty granted to volunteers in most of the States, inducements are often directly offered to them by those whose commissions depend upon their success in obtaining recruits. In addition, the volunteer is allowed to draw his full pay of $13 per month, while by law $2 per month are deducted from the pay of the regular, to be returned to him at the end of his term of service. In my judgment this law should be repealed, and the regular soldier be allowed to receive his full pay when due. He should also receive either a reasonable bounty upon enlisting, or an advance of $20 of the $100 which a law of the last session of Congress grants to regulars and volunteers on the expiration of their periods of service. This would doubtless stimulate enlistments, as it would enable the soldier to make some provision for those dependent on him for support until he receives his pay.

* * * * * * *

Corporations, like individuals, are liable to be governed by selfish motives in the absence of competition. An instance of this kind occurred in the management of the railroads between Baltimore and New York. The sum of $6 was charged upon that route for the transportation of each soldier from New York to Baltimore. As this rate seemed extravagant to the Department, when considered in connection with the great increase of trade upon these roads made necessary by the wants of the Government, inquiry was made concerning the expediency of using the roads from New York to Baltimore via Harrisburg. The result was an arangement by which troops were brought by the last named route at $4 each; and, as a consequence, this rate was at once necessarily adopted by all the railroads in the loyal States, making a saving to the Government of 33⅓ per cent. in all its transportation of soldiers, and at the same time giving to the railroads, through increased business, a liberal compensation.

* * * * *

Should the navigation of the Potomac river be interrupted by blockade, or the severities of winter, it would become absolutely necessary for the proper supply of the troops in the District of Columbia and vicinity, and of the inhabitants of this city, to provide additional railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore. A responsible company, with a charter from the State of Maryland, have proposed to do this upon condition that the Government will endorse their bonds; they binding themselves to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption at maturity, and thus eventually release the Government from any liability whatever, and to charge for transportation, rates in no case to exceed four cents a ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for passengers. During the continuance of the war, however, their charge for passengers is not to exceed two cents per mile. The charge for the transportation of passengers between the two cities is at present 3⅓ cents per mile, and for freight the rates per ton will average from five to eight cents per mile. The large saving to the Government in cost of transportation would amply compensate for all liability, and give to the citizens of all the loyal States greatly-improved facilities for reaching the National Capital, and at much less rates than they are now compelled to pay. To the citizens of the District it would cheapen the cost of supplies, and prove of immense value in every respect.

I recommend that a railway be constructed through this city from the navy yard, by the Capitol, to Georgetown forming connections with the existing railroad depots, and using the Aqueduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad not only would the communication with our troops in Virginia be greatly improved, but an easy access be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Harpers' Ferry, by means of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. The importance as affording facilities for moving troops and supplies in time of war may be added the future benefits it would confer upon the District of Columbia. The outlay required would be saved in a few months by enabling the Government to dispense with the expensive ferry at Georgetown, and by greatly decreasing the costly wagon transportation of the army through this city.

* * * * *

Extraordinary labor, energy, and talent have been required of the various bureaus of this Department to provide for the wants of our immense army. While errors may have been committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly in some cases, controlled by haste and the pressure of rapid events, been paid for supplies, it is with great gratifications that I refer to the economical administration of affairs displayed in the various branches of the service. Our forces had not only to be armed, clothed, and fed, but had to be suddenly provided with means of transportation to an extent heretofore unparallcled. While I believe that there is no army in the world better provided for in every respect than our regulars and volunteers, I candidly think that no force so large and so well equipped was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small an expense.

While it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unholy rebellion to a speedy and permanent close.

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from capture by foes without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present, from the influence of State Governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority. To this end the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east, and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Allegbany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake bay could, then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protection of the capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent so to modify her Constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

In this connection it would be the part of wisdom to reannex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Virginia.

It is already a grave question, what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district in South Carolina? The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and witholding them has no tendency to reduce the horfors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slave-holders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON.
Secretary of War.
To the President of the United States.

☞ The best adhesive label for your luggage—stick to it yourself.

Bilious Affections,

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in these important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sik Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.

Properly speaking, every derangement of the Liver or Billious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenacious slime or mucous, and sometimes by gall stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—because, for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle (the milky liquor which forms the bloody) and those portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile, when present, purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that isinglass or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, consequently, the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diarrhœa—wind in the stomach and bowels, and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the piles. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence give rise to various diseases of the skin, such as erysipelas, cozems, itchings, small watery vessel, blotchess tumors, pimples, scurfiness, boils, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and (when the disease is of long standing,) often very *dark*, and has a disagreeable, *dirty, greazy* appearance, and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The *white* of the *eyes* also has a *green* or *yellow* tinge.

MORE OR LESS bile is strained from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and, by its acrimony, produces pains in the back, and scalds and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the passage of urine is profuse, and natural in appearance; at other times it is scanty, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent. Sometimes the color is nearly white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive odor, and sometimes it is bloody.

The tongue is usually more or less coated with a brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surface of the stomach and bowels, with a tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs.

SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at other times there is a voracious appetite. There is often a feeling of chillness, and coldness of the feet and knees, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter eructations, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food after eating.

There is a feeling of oppression across the stomach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight; troublesome and often frightful dreams, low spirits, languor, want of energy, melancholy restlessness and discontentedness, dreaminess of mind—timorousness and a great deal of trouble, and a disposition to magnify everything, sometimes great watchfullness and an inability to sleep—at others great drowsiness, weariness, and disinclination to motion.

AT TIMES THE FACE is flushed, with more or less fever, especially at night or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent colics, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a huskiness of the throat, and sometimes a very severe, dry, and hard cough, which is often mistaken for consumption. This cough often commences in the latter part of the night or early in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing nausea and vomiting. If there be any expectoration, it is a tough, ropy, tenacious phlegm, which adheres to everything it touches. There are also frequently chronic pleurisy pains in various parts of the chest, which shift about from one part of the breast or side to the other. Sometimes abscesses form in the liver, and pressing upward on the lungs, produce constriction and cough, and breaking, discharge their contents into the lungs, whence it must be ejected by expectoration, or the patient is destroyed. Some persons are troubled with spasmodic twitches in various parts of the body, sometimes faintness and sighing, difficulty of breathing; reading or talking producing weariness. THERE IS A BEATING SENSATION near the pit of the stomach, with palpitation and fluttering of the heart; profusion of dandruff and loss of the hair; indeed, to sum up in a few words—a yellow, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, a yellow or green tinge of the white of the eyes, an aching pain across the kidneys and hips, with irritation or heat in discharging urine—a sensation of fullness or distension across the abdomen, with tenderness on pressure—lowness of spirits, frightful dreams, nellity of stomach, with other dyspeptic symptoms, billious colics and billious diarrhœa and dysenteries, obstinate costiveness, intermittent and remittent fevers, jaundice, fever and ague, &c., all originate from the same cause—*a deranged state of the liver*. Violent remedies always do more harm than good, but, by a persevering use of these pills, all that can be desired will be accomplished.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT is to give the patient, every night on going to bed, from two four Sanative pills; or enough of them to insure one and not more than two evacuations from the bowels next morning.—The dose of the Pills can be increased or diminished at pleasure, so as to produce the above effect, and their use should be continued until a cure is completed; and also, at the same time give the Alterative three times a day according to the directions, unless there is a want of appetite, with weakness and debility or symptoms of worms prevail, when, instead of the Alterative, give a teaspoonful of the Vermifuge, (mixed in a little cold water and sweetened to please the taste, about half an hour before each meal, until these symptoms are removed; and if there should be cough, or oppression about the throat or chest, then give the expectorant as often and in such doses as may be found necessary to quiet the cough and make expectoration easy.

The *Sanative Pills*, and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S *Family Medicines*, are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by Agents everywhere, from whom may also be obtained, *gratis*, *Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health*, containing besides a valuable calendar, a Catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Has been for Thirty Years the

STANDARD REMEDY.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, ETC., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air-vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind-tube, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the suffering of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable, and may be especially commended to MINISTERS, TEACHERS, and SINGERS for the relief of hoarseness, and for strengthening the organs of the voice.

This EXPECTORANT and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S *Family Medicines* are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by Agents everywhere. [sep. 28—6m.

Altoona T

LOCAL IT

☞ The weather in this re
pleasant as May, for some da

☞ Reader, have you s
advertisement in our paper,
interest you.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—
bower will lecture on tempera
Altoona Division S. of T. (sec
Temple,) on Saturday evenin
14th, at 7 o'clock. The Hal
open to all who may wish to
and the public are respectfull
Mr. Sembower is capable of d
subject, and we feel sure that
well worth listening to.

☞ We have been reque
that, at the solicitations of a
sens, Prof. Sinding will repe
the "Warfaring Life of the Ol
contempt for Death, and their
in the basement of the Lu
Tuesday evening next, at 7½
ture in the Presbyterian chur
ning last, was well attended,
in highly complimentary term

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—
November 4th, 1861.

Present—A. A. Smith, R.
Mervine, C. R. Hostetter, a
man.

The Committee on Streets
On motion, Joseph P. Trou
of the Borough, was discharge
Ely appointed in his stead fo
the year.

On motion, the Supervisor
repair and put in proper co
leading from Julia street alo
of John Bowman and Richard

On motion, an order for $8
to Lemuel Ale for lumber for

On motion an order for $8
Joseph P. Trout for carting on

On motion, the following or
for labor on streets, viz: one
for $25.93; one to Daniel C
one to John Haney, for $20.0
Meloy, for $19.00; one to Jo
for $19.00.

On motion, adjourned to
Monday evening in December,
P. M.

Regular meeting Dec. 10th,
Present—A. A. Smith, R.
Hostetter, and Daniel Laughm

On motion, an order for $1
Jacob Wagner, for one day's c

On motion, an order for $1
to Albert Lockard, for making
quest of Borough.

On motion, an order for $1
to Joseph P. Trout, for servic
stable of Borough.

A bill from Jesse Grove, cha
for medical attendance and ir
for his wife during her illnes
leged to have been received fr
Borough to repair a certain sid
and, on motion, laid on the ta

On motion, the following or
for labor on streets, viz: one
for $18.75; one to Daniel
one to John Haney, for $1
McCullough, for $18.00, an
Meloy for $12.00.

On motion, adjourned to
Monday evening in January
P. M.—*Extracts from the Mi*

COL. MURRAY'S EIGHTY-F
—We are indebted to the Ha
Union for the following notice
regiment, now at Camp Cu
regiment arrived in this city
Wednesday evening, (of last
nied by a portion of the regime
both from Camp Crossman.
depot, and about 9 o'clock on
they took up the line of marc
where they are now quartered

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ The weather in this region has been as pleasant as May, for some days past.

☞ Reader, have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—Rev. A. H. Sembower will lecture on temperance in the hall of Altoona Division S. of T. (second story Masonic Temple,) on Saturday evening next, December 14th, at 7 o'clock. The Hall will be thrown open to all who may wish to hear the lecture, and the public are respectfully invited to attend. Mr. Sembower is capable of doing justice to the subject, and we feel sure that his lecture will be well worth listening to.

☞ We have been requested to announce that, at the solicitations of a number of our citizens, Prof. Sinding will repeat his lecture on the "Warfaring Life of the Old Northmen, their contempt for Death, and their Military Tactics," in the basement of the Lutheran church, on Tuesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. His lecture in the Presbyterian church, on Friday evening last, was well attended, and is spoken of in highly complimentary terms.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—Regular meeting November 4th, 1861.

Present—A. A. Smith, R. Greenwood, N. J. Mervine, C. R. Hostetter, and Daniel Laughman.

The Committee on Streets reports progress.

On motion, Joseph P. Trout, High Constable of the Borough, was discharged, and Joseph K. Ely appointed in his stead for the remainder of the year.

On motion, the Supervisor was instructed to repair and put in proper condition the alley leading from Julia street along the properties of John Bowman and Richard McLain.

On motion, an order for $35.69 was granted to Lemuel Ale for lumber for Borough.

On motion an order for $3.75 was granted to Joseph P. Trout for carting on streets, &c.

On motion, the following orders were granted for labor on streets, viz: one to W. W. Snyder, for $25.93; one to Daniel Coyle, for $19.50; one to John Haney, for $20.00; one to Charles Meloy, for $19.00; one to John McCullough, for $19.00.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the first Monday evening in December, 1861, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Regular meeting Dec. 10th, 1861.

Present—A. A. Smith, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, and Daniel Laughman.

On motion, an order for $1.50 was granted to Jacob Wagner, for one day's carting on streets.

On motion, an order for $17.26 was granted to Albert Lockard, for making pavements at request of Borough.

On motion, an order for $10.00 was granted to Joseph P. Trout, for services as High Constable of Borough.

A bill from Jesse Grove, charging the Borough for medical attendance and incidental expenses for his wife during her illness from wounds alleged to have been received from the neglect of Borough to repair a certain side-walk, was read, and, on motion, laid on the table.

On motion, the following orders were granted for labor on streets, viz: one to W. W. Snyder, for $18.75; one to Daniel Coyle, for $14.00; one to John Haney, for $14.00; one to John McCullough, for $13.00, and one to Charles Meloy for $12.00.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the first Monday evening in January 1862, at 7 o'clock P. M.—*Extracts from the Minutes.*

COL. MURRAY'S EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—We are indebted to the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* for the following notice of Col. Murray's regiment, now at Camp Curtin:—"This fine regiment arrived in this city about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, (of last week,) accompanied by a portion of the regiment of Col. Curtis, both from Camp Crossman. They slept in the depot, and about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning they took up the line of march for Camp Curtin, where they are now quartered in excellent Sibley tents, on the ground lately occupied by the Eleventh regiment. They will be furnished with arms and overcoats, when they will move forward. The following are the field, staff, and line officers:

Colonel—W. G. Murray, Blair.
Lieut. Colonel—T. C. MacDowel, Dauphin.
Major—Walter Barret, Clearfield.
Surgeon—G. F. Hoop, Centre.
Assistant Surgeon—Redlick, Allegheny.
Chaplain—Dr. McLeod, Clearfield.
Drum Major—Foster Weighaman.
Quartermaster's Sergt.—George H. Ramey.
Commissary's Sergeant—J. Russell Wingate.
Color Sergeant—Fred. Stokes.
Hospital Steward—Fred. Barrett.

Company A, Blair county—Captain Horrell, Lieutenants Derno and Reem.

Company B, Blair county—Captain Galloher, Lieutenants Walsh and Malloney.

Company C, Blair county—Captain Crissman, Lieutenants Morrow and Kepheart. (Regimental Quartermaster.)

Company D,—Columbia county—Captain Frick, Lieutenants Ent and Craig.

Company E, Dauphin and Lycoming counties—Captain Miles, Lieutenants Bryan and Zinn.

Company F, Lycoming county—Captain Flack, Lieutenants Opp and Peterman.

Company G, Cameron county—Captain Houster, Lieutenant Ingram.

Company H, Blair and Clearfield counties—Captain Devathberno, Lieutenant MacDowell.

Company I, Clearfield and Blair—Captain Kirby, Lieutenant Hooper.

Company K, Clearfield, Elk and Dauphin—Captain Ogden, Lieutenants Volk and Taylor.

There is a small but effective brass band attached to the regiment, and a corps of fifteen drummers.

The regiment is made up of good material, and will compare favorably with any sent from the State. At present it contains about 900 men, but will soon be recruited to the full standard of 1,048.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A lot of carpet, almost new, was found by Mr. Gabriel Lehr, in his lot, on Friday morning last. How or at what hour of the night it came there is unknown to Mr. L. It is supposed to have been stolen, and was likely thrown into Mr. Lehr's lot by the thief to avoid detection. The owner can have the carpet by proving the property and paying for this notice.

The Fight at Pensacola.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

A private letter has been received from a party on board the steamer Richmond, which took part in the last fight at Fort Pickens, dated November 23. He states that the Richmond commenced bombarding Fort McRae at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

The writer had been complimenting the captain of one of the guns on the accuracy of his aim, when, he says, a shell bounded through our bulwarks, took the captain's head off, and wounded six men. This shell, on exploding, raised the ship out of the water, and made her stagger like a drunken man.

Another shell burst six feet below the water line, causing a bad leak; but the steam pumps kept the vessel free.

The firing continued all day, and was resumed by the enemy on the next morning, when we moved out of his range.

The frigate Niagara still kept at them, but being outside of the enemy's guns, she cannot be much injured.

Fort Pickens had, up to date, lost but one man killed and seven wounded.

Fort McRae is much damaged, but we cannot destroy it with our smooth-bore guns, as they are no match for the enemy's rifle cannon.

The bombardment was to be renewed the next day, the 23d, with a determination to whip or be whipped.

A TELEGRAPH ALONG THE COAST.—Mr Cyrus W. Field has been in Washington for several days, consulting with the Government in reference to establishing a line of telegraphic communication from Washington, to extend along the lines of the coast. He proposes that the wires be extended to Fortress Monroe and Newport News from our present lines, and thence by submarine cable across to Cape Charles, and along the coast to Hatteras Inlet, Bull Bay and Port Royal. Then as soon as Fernandina shall be taken, that it be extended to that port and crossing the peninsula of Florida to Cedar Keys, and thence to Fort Pickens, Ship Island, Chandeleur Island and around the mouths of the Mississippi to Galveston, when that port falls into our hands. A branch line is proposed to extend from Cedar Keys to Key West and the Tortugas. The length of the main wire will be about 1,400 miles, and the branch for Cedar Keys to Key West and Tortugas about four hundred.

A WOODEN MOTHER.—We have heard of wooden nutmegs, wooden hams, horn gun-flints, wooden oats and wooden clocks, but what infusion of the Yankee ever tinctured a John Bull to invent a wooden mother? The following, by a correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, describes the new invention: A fine sow, having twelve sucking pigs, belonging to a pork merchant in Monkwearmouth, was taken ill, and died suddenly. The proprietor, who is an ingenious character, set to work and formed a rough model of a sow in wood, being hollow in the centre, the abdomen being furnished with twelve teats, cleverly formed of rough hide. The interior of the model is kept filled with milk, and the whole of the young pigs suck from the teats of this singular looking sow, and are thriving well.

THE ROCKET BATTALION.—This novel corps, raised in Western New York, are on their way to Washington. In place of the customary field piece, the battallion, which numbers one hundred and sixty men, will, on its arrival at the capitol, be furnished with a newly invented rocket gun. The peculiarity in this weapon consists in its being breech loading, and is capable of discharging ball, bombs and percussion shot. The rockets that will be fired from this gun are for the purpose of breaking up the enemy's cavalry, or of setting fire to any building that it is necessary to have destroyed. When the rocket balls are discharged, they will expand to the diameter of fifteen feet, and can be thrown the distance of five thousand three hundred yards. The Government has purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing these terrible instruments of destruction.

A REBEL PANIC.—The Government, says a *Herald* dispatch, has received valuable and interesting information from deserters who have lately came into our lines. A colored boy came in yesterday from Centreville, and has made a statement which is deemed reliable. He says the rebels had a review of eighty thousand troops at Centreville a few days ago. Beauregard and all their principal generals were present. During the review an alarm was created by a report that our entire army in this vicinity was marching to attack them. A panic and stampede took place, rivalling the retreat at Bull Run. Several guns were left on the field and not recovered until the next day.—Army wagons were capsized and wagon poles broken off, and their drivers fled in dismay. The scene is said to have been ludicrous in the extreme.

☞ Col. Mulligan, since his arrival at Washington, states that General Halleck's order excluding slaves from the army lines has already produced the best possible effect upon the union men in Missouri who were apprehensive that the war would be waged for the extermination of slavery, in place of the restoration of the Union.

Escape of the Pirate Sumpter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The brig S. W. Rowland, Capt. Rowland, arrived here last night, from St. Thomas, Nov. 27th.

Captain Rowland States that the captain of the Iroquois is entirely to blame for the escape of the pirate Sumpter at Port Royal and Martinque.

A man was sent ashore at Port Royal from the Island to signalize the movements of the Sumpter, and on the night of the 23d he made signals that she was leaving the harbor, but no notice was taken by the Captain of the Iroquis. His First Lieutenant tried to persuade him to give chase, which could easily have been done, and the pirate captured as she draws a foot more water than the Iroquis, but he would not hear to it saying it would be very unpleasant for him to capture her as he and Semmes had been schoolmates, and Semmes had been his former superior officer; also that he did not want to break the neutrality laws.—The movements of the Sumpter were plainly seen from the deck of the Iroquis, the former taking a southerly course.—The Captain of the Iroquois then gave orders to proceed to St. Thomas, not making the least effort to capture the pirate, after having been lying off the port several days for that sole purpose. On these facts becoming known at St. Thomas, the greatest indignation prevailed among Americans in port, and others friendly to the United States.

GEN. HUNTER'S POLICY.—A committee of the citizens of Platte county, Kansas, visited General Hunter on Monday, the 2nd. The General said to them:—"Tell the Trustees of Platte county that unless they give up Gordon and his gang, and break up every rebel camp, that *I shall send Colonel Jennison over there with orders to burn every house in the county. I am getting tired of this whole subject.*" Committee—"Will you put that in writing." Gen. Hunter—"I will." That brief interview satisfied Platte Co., and the policy indicated will satisfy Kansas and the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with

DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
HEART DISEASE,
FEVER & AGUE, OR
CONSTIPATION.

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as athome, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation and Exercise for the Sick, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Nov. 15, '60.-1y. Williamsburgh, New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption—is anxious to make known to his follow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Oct. 4, '60.—1y. King County, New York

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers.—Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by those disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE.
439, Fulton Avenue.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

A pure healthy tonic, and one free from the deleterious and injurious effects sure to follow those in ordinary use, has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world. Such a tonic, and one so skilfully combined from the vegetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and thus soothe the weakest stomach, and at the same time allay nervous and other irritations, and tone up all the organs of which the human body is composed, is offered in Prof. Wood's *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator.* Hence it is perfectly adapted to old and young. Reader, try it. Thousands have already done so, and the testimony is universal in its favor. Do not fail to read the advertisement in our paper.

MARRIED.

On the 13th ult., by Rev. B. J. Berlin, Mr. WASHINGTON GRAHAM to Miss ANNA MAIZE, both of Yellow Springs, Blair Co. Pa.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. G. SHOLLENBERGER to Miss KATE MICHAEL, both of Williamsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

DIED.

In Altoona, on the 9th inst. CLARA ELIZABETH BLACK, aged 7 years, 2 months and 28 days.

Another little form asleep,
And a little spirit gone;
Another little voice is hushed,
Another angel born.

In Gaysport, on the 5th inst., IDA, daughter of F. W. and Mary J. Olmus, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 22 days.

In Newport, Perry county, Pa., on the 3d inst., Dr. E. W. BARNES, in the 49th year of his age.

OFFICE OF ALTOONA GAS & WATER CO.,
Altoona, December 13, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *FOUR PER CENT.* on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State Tax, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after January 1st, 1862.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 5th of January, 1863.

[4t.] B F. ROSE, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a *PROMISSORY NOTE* given by the undersigned to JOHN VANSCOYOC, dated on or about the 20th of March, 1861, payable one day after date, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

S. VANSCOYOC.

Snyder Twp., Blair Co., Pa., Dec. 13, 1861.-3t*

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned trading under the name of MOORE & HICKS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of December, 1861.

The books and accounts are left in the hands of J. H. MOORE for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call and settle immediately

J. H. MOORE.
PHILIP HICKS.

Altoona, December 12, 1861.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

IS precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidney, or any general derangement of the Urinary organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Ladies not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it.

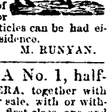
THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!
MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too, would travel in the same downward path until it be too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal: for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should always be on hand in time of need

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis. Price $1 per bottle.

For sale in Altoona by A. ROUSH, Agent, and all good Druggists. [June 27, 1861.-1yeow

PORK AND LARD FOR SALE.—



I take this method of informing the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that I am now prepared to furnish PORK, in large quantities, at 4½ or 6 cents per pound. Also, an excellent article of LARD, at 8 *cents per lb. Wholesale*, or 10 *cents per lb. Retail.* The above articles can be had either at my Market-House or at my residence.

Altoona, Dec. 5, 1861. M. RUNYAN.

A RARE CHANCE.—A No. 1, half-size VOIGHTLÄNDER CAMERA, together with all the AMBROTYPE FIXTURES, for sale, with or without instruction. The instrument is a first-class one and has been used by the undersigned for ten years. Instructions will be given on reasonable terms, for cash, if application be made soon. Apply to

G. W. FISHER.

Nov. 28, 1861.-3t Altoona.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL.
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between JOS. A. HAINES and WILLIAM CARR, in the *Undertaking and Cabinet-Making business*, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

☞ The Books of the late firm of Haines & Carr are in the hands of Jos. A. HAINES, who is authorized to settle the accounts, and by whom the business will hereafter be conducted. JOS. A HAINES.

October 28, 1861.] WILLIAM CARR.

[Nov. 7, 1861.-3t]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSHUA HOOPER, late of Altoona, Blair co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN McCLELLAND, *Adm'r.*

Altoona, Oct. 24, 1861.-6t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander Refner, late of the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE REFNER,
ALTOONA, Nov. 21, 1861] Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of DANIEL McCAULEY, late of Logan township, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

Nov. 23, 1861-6t. SAMUEL HAGERTY, Ex'r.

PAY UP!—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that I have placed my Books and Accounts in the hands of JOHN GRIFFIN, Esq., for settlement and collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call on Squire Griffin and settle their accounts on or before the 15th of December next, and thereby save themselves further costs.

Nov. 23, 1861-3t. JOHN HAMILTON.

DENTISTRY.

IRVIN STEEL, D. D. S., HAVING located permanently in Altoona, respectfully offers his services in the different departments of

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

Office nearly opposite C. Jaggard's Store, Virginia st., Altoona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

Wall Paper and Border.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of the

LATEST SPRING STYLES,

Just received, which will be sold cheaper than ever by March 21, 1861-tf. J. & J. LOWTHER.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH,
A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER.
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. NO YOUNG LADY OR YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTHACHE DROPS,
FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Neuralgia Plasters!
FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

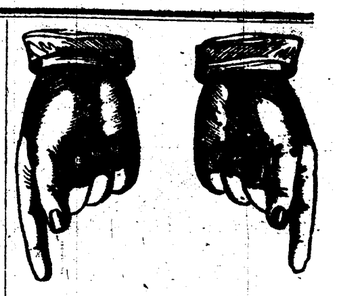
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.



HEADQUARTER
Dry Goods & Grocery
EMPORIUM!

NEW STOCK, NEW FIRM,
AND
LOW PRICES!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, that they have purchased THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. E. ICKES, ON THE CORNER OF BRANCH AND ANNIE STREETS, ALTOONA, where they are now receiving and opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES'
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

Consisting of PLAIN and FIGURED SILKS, BOMBAZINES, REPKAS, FRENCH MERINOS, THIBET CLOTHS, COBURGS, Plain and Fancy WOOL DELAINES, Children's Fancy SACK FLANNELS, ALPACAS, Plain and Printed CASHMERES, LAVELLAS, MOHAIR, DE BEGES, PERSIAN TWILL, COMMON DELAINES, and an endless variety of the

Latest Style Prints.

MEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES, UNIONS, CASHMERETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, CORDUROYS, BLUE AND GREY DRILLS, CHECK, TICKING, AND HICKORY STRIPE.

WOOLEN GOODS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE BROCHE WOOLEN AND NEW STYLE RIBBED

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

BLANKETS, COMFORTS,

NUBIAS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

IRISH LINEN, CAMBRICS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS, BOBINETS, EDGINGS, AND THE NICEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF

NEEDLEWORK

COLLARS AND SETS ever offered in Altoona.

BOOTS & SHOES,
AND
HATS & CAPS

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Their assortment of

WOOLEN HOSERY
AND
GLOVES

is very complete and the low prices they are selling them at is certainly astonishing.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON,
CHEESE, SYRUPS, and MOLASSES,
MACKEREL, HERRING,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CARBON AND FISH OIL,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS STORE.

☞ As they make their purchases almost entirely for CASH, and as they WILL SELL FOR

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable them to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business they hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & PLITT.

Nov. 14, 1861-3m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT JESSE SMITH'S!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS
AT HILEMAN'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for magnificence extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzes, De Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Gilters, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

Hello! This Way Neighbor!

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS

AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for CASH, which enables him to sell as low if not a little lower than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

All Cotton Goods at Old Prices!

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cl'ths, Cantoons and American Prints 10 yards for $1. Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all wool Flannel from 25 to 87½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.

October 24, 1861. J. A. SPRANKLE.

CAMPBELL'S

Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar

NEWSPAPER PRESS!

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 45 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs. and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen down on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months, $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL!

Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek..... $12 50
For German or French..... 5 00
For Music..... 5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. Ludey, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno McCulloch, M. D., "
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Cain, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

$25!] EMPLOYMENT! [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, Dry and ground oil at [1-tf] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at 21-tf G. W. KESSLER'S.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by [1-tf] G. W. KESSLER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

WM. S. BITTNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office. Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

"They go right to the Spot."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S
Throat Confections,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES

GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

☞ They relieve a Cough instantly.
☞ They clear the Throat.
☞ They give strength and volume to the voice.
☞ They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
☞ They are delightful to the taste.
☞ They are made of simple herbs, and can harm no one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepared on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
Nov. 15, '60.-1y.] 48 Cedar Street New York.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of those are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obedient Servant.

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, Respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON CO., PA., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—*I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.*

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDINGS PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price 25 cts Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar St, N. Y.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper; all other are swindling counterfeits.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINES.

Wheeler & Wilson's

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair County.

Wheeler & Wilson's

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

Over 14,000 More

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE,
AND
The Heroes of War.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

Our Instantaneous Stereoscopic Views

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is endorsed, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS,
MICHAEL CALVERT, EMILE TIETZE,
JOSEPH G ADLUM, THOS. McALLEY,
R. A. O. KERR. DANIEL PRICE.

STOVES,
TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice. He also manufactures LEADED IRON SPOUTING, which is said to be much superior to galvanized sheet-iron or tin.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of cop per and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Sept. 1st, 1861.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.

July 25, 1861.-tf. H. R. MYERS.

UNDERTAKING,
Cabinet-Making and Carpentering.

THE UNDERSIGNED have opened a shop of the above description, at the Corner of the Alley on Caroline street, between main and Virginia Sts., where they will manufacture to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, and will also contract for putting up BUILDINGS of all descriptions, finding all material, &c.

☞ COFFINS made to order on shortest notice and in any style desired. By strict attention to business they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

HAINES & CARR.

Altoona, Sept. 26, 1861.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Carpeting, Druggets, Oil Cloths,
MATTINGS, &C.

WAREHOUSE, No 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (opposite the State House,) PHILADELPHIA. [mar21,'61-1y.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS,.....CHARLES SAILOR.

REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)
Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.
RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.
March 7, 1861-1y

J. G. ADLUM,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

AUCTION GOODS
VERY CHEAP AT
McCormick's Store, in East Altoona!

JUST OPENED A VERY LARGE and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of British, French and American Dry Goods, selected with great care to suit this region of country. In the line of Ladies Dress Goods for quality and price, they will surpass.

Mantillas, Dusters, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hoopskirts, Clothes, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Flannels, Etc., Etc.

Boots & Shoes in all their various make and material for Men & Boys' as well as Ladies, Misses and Children.

Ready Made Clothing,

a full assortment to suit the season, with Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Parasols, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Tin Ware, Queensware, Hard Ware, Stone Ware, Market Baskets, Zink Rubbers, Brushes, Clothes Lines, &c., with all articles necessary to make up a full assortment to meet the wants of the people.

ALSO, a complete

FAMILY GROCERY,

which will have our special attention, first in buying and selecting the best, and freshest articles as well as keeping it up at all times. Coffees of the very best and richest varieties.

TEAS,

Black and Green of the best quality and flavor. Sugars good and cheap; common Brown at 6, good at 8 cents, common white 10 cents.

Syrups and Baking Molasses,

from the best Loverings at 62½ to the lowest grade at 40 cents. Cornstarch, Dryed Peaches, Dryed Apples, Farrena, Bacon, Dryed Beef, Mackarel, Herring, Lake Fish & Dry Fish, Window Glass, different sizes, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce.

Always on hand, Speer & Hails celebrated Iron Plows.

Persons visiting town would do well before making their selections to call and examine our stock, as we will be pleased to see them free of charge. Very thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

Altoona, April 18th, 1861-tf.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because being experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest light to be had within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

GROCERY, PROVISION,
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1860.-6m. J. BERKOWITZ.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Brogans, Gaiters, &c.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,
OMAHOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Sept. 6, 1860-tf.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

BANKERS.

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

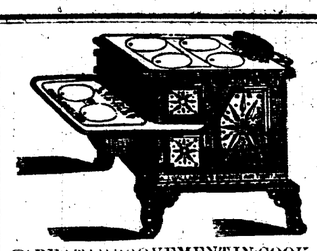
By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.



GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires

ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL

than other stoves and is more easily, quickly and regularly heated. No unpleasant smell of gas arises from this stove from the fact that it is all consumed ere it can escape. There is no trouble from smoke as that unpleasant and often annoying exhalation is also consumed inside of the stove. Neither is there any danger of flues or chimneys becoming clogged with soot or the mortar loosened by the gas arising from coal fires.

Persons wishing to purchase stoves are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, in the Masonic Temple, and examine the above stoves. JOHN SHOEMAKER,

Sole Agent for Blair County.

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Egg Stoves on hand. [Aug. 12, 1856.

LADIES' WINE.
SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
OF CULTIVATED PORTUGAL ELDER.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE.

CELEBRATED for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a genuine Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, and some of the first families in Europe and America.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE

is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure, from cultivated Portugal Elder, recommended by Chemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,

because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

None genuine unless the signature of

ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.,

is over the cork of each bottle.

MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Office 208 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by A. RUSH, Altoona; GEO. W. PATTERSON and GEO. A. JACOBS, Hollidaysburg; and by W. NOWLIN & CO., Tyrone. [je27-1y

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FIRST ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS
AT THE "MODEL."

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN unusually fine Stock of Goods suitable for the Season. No Auction trash, but regular good Goods at very low prices. We deem it unnecessary to parade the prices of a few articles in an advertisement, but only say that we can and will sell goods as fair prices, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate in the place. We have, as usual, a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

In this department we think we can say we have the best assortment to be found in the place, consisting in part of

Black and Fancy Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Marellas, Broche Mozambiques, Arabesques, Valenciaes, Grisailles, Colabrians, Challies, Delaines, Deberges, Lavellas, Brilliants, Ginghams, Lenons, Chintzes, Prints, and Every Variety of Domestic Dress Goods.

Also, Stella and Berege Angles Shawls, Dusters, Hosiery, Gloves Collars and Cuffs. Magic Ruffling and a full stock of all kinds of notions and Fancy Goods. Umbrellas large and small. Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware, Queensware,

Childrens Fancy Gigs, &c., &c.

We have also on hands a very large and superior stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

at Greatly Reduced Prices. Sugars and Syrups by the barrel at a small advance.

☞ We take this occasion to return our sincere thanks to the people of Altoona and vicinity for the share of their patronage heretofore received, and invite them to drop in and see our new stock which we feel confident will please.

Altoona, April 19. J. & J. LOWTHER.

Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,
SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Store Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple. Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER,
Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by
Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

50,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATHES,
and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
BOOK BINDERY,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can easily be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.—All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

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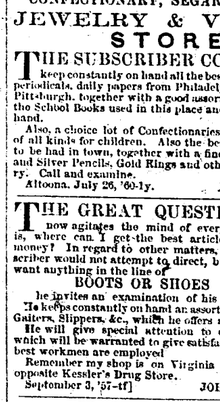

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney, Manufacturer of all kinds of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK, at the lowest possible prices.